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LEADING NAZIS ON LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS BARED

24 Names, Including That of Hess, Announced—To Be Tried Shortly at Nuremburg

All the leading Nazis now in custody, including Rudolf Hess, are named in the first list of the war criminals to be tried before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremburg, it was announced on Wednesday night, according to a report from London.

The announcement, issued simultaneously in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow, gave the names of 24 leading Nazis including Hess, Hermann Goering, Jaochim von Ribbentrop and Dr. Robert Ley. Although no dates for the trial have been fixed, it is generally expected that they will begin in early October, the report said.

The announcement added that investigations are going forward of cases of other war criminals not included in the list.

The list is headed by Goering, head of the German air force and one time number two Nazi. He is followed by Hess, former deputy Fuehrer who has been held prisoner in Britain since his mysterious flight across the North Sea in 1941. He was Hitler's closest friend and aide. Then comes Von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister charged with being one of the chief fomentors of World War II.

Then following in order are: Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi Labor front; Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi Party "philosopher in chief" and head of the Nazi Party Office for Foreign Policy; Hans Frank, German Governor General of Poland known as the "butcher of Poland". Ernst Kaltenbrunner, SS leader and General of Police; Wilhelm Frick, Reichs Protector of Bohemia and former Nazi Minister of Interior; Julius Streicher, number one Jew-baiter; Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of Supreme High Command; Walter Funk, Nazi Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank; Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics; Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Chief of the Krupp Munitions Works; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, former chief of the German navy who rebuilt German navy and directed the U-boat campaign early in the war; Admiral Karl Doenitz, last Commander-in-Chief of the German navy and self-appointed head of the German nation after Hitler's fall; Baldus von Schirach; former Reich youth leader and Governor of Vienna; Fritz Sauckel, Gauleiter of Thuringia and slave labor chief; Albert Speer, Minister of Supply and German war production chief; Martin Borman, Chief of Staff of Chancellery of Nazi Party and one of Hitler's right-hand men; Franz von Papen, former Nazi Ambassador to Turkey and man whose intrigues brought Hitler into power; Field Marshal Alfred Jodl, last Commander-in-Chief of the German army Constantin von Neurath former Foreign Minister and Reich Protector in Bohemia during the terror wave following the killing of Reinhardt Heydrich; Hans Fritsche, chief of the broadcasting division of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry and Goebbels' right-hand man; Arthur Seiss-Inquart, Governor of the Netherlands.

The publication of the list makes it plain that the Allies intend to indict the officials connected with every aspect of the Nazi system and not simply those concerned in waging war or with the Gestapo, Reuters diplomatic correspondent said. The 24 names so far agreed, which represent only the first instalment, are drawn from all quarters of the Nazi administration. Thus, besides military leaders, there are ex-Ministers of Economics Schacht and Funk, controllers of German labor Ley and Sauckel, propagandist Fritsche and racial theorist Rosenberg. The list, which also includes men who were not notable members of the Nazi Party such as Gustav Krupp, industrialist, clearly intends to draw no distinction between the ardent Nazis and men not prominent in the Party.

British Captives Freed

The seven British officers including Lieutenant General Arthur Percival, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Singapore, Sir Shenton Thomas, former Governor-General of Singapore, Sir Mark Young, former Governor-General of Hongkong, and Smith, former Governor-General of Borneo, who were released from the war prisoners' camp in Manchoukuo arrived in Chungking on August 28, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon relaying a Reuters report from Chungking.

Special Conference Of Newsmen Is Called By President Truman

President Truman called a special news conference at 11 a.m. Wednesday giving the reporters one hour's notice, according to a Domei report. The announcement said that there was no word from the White House officials as to the nature of the unexpected conference. The President's regularly scheduled news conference was set for Thursday morning. The special news conference was called after the President had a long talk with the Secretary of Navy Forrestal, Undersecretary of War Patterson, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; Lieutenant General Thomas Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff and Harvey Bundy, civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson, the report further stated.

U.S. CREDIT PROGRAM ACCEPTED BY 5 POWERS

Replaces Lend-Lease—Halifax On Way to America From London to Discuss Plan

A United States credit program designed to continue the flow of goods formerly supplied through the Lend-Lease has been agreed to by Russia, China, France, Belgium and Holland, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley said on Monday, according to a Washington dispatch.

Crowley said that France, Belgium and Holland having accepted the plan in their original Lend-Lease contracts had recently verbally renewed their pledges.

With the official end of the Lend-Lease about $4,500,000,000 in goods will be stock-piled in the United States, in process of delivery and on contract, Crowley estimated. Half of this represents commodities destined for Britain, he said.

Crowley pointed out that although Britain had not formally stated its position, British Ambassador Lord Halifax was en route to Washington from London for discussions of the program.

The United States has proposed that any nation which participated in the Lend-Lease still can obtain its shipments provided it agrees to pay within 30 years at two and three eighths per cent interest. Crowley said that each of the Allied governments affected by the termination of the Lend-Lease had been advised to act speedily to aid the American officials in determining which contracts should be cancelled.

UNRRA Program

The UNRRA is proceeding rapidly with its procurement program in Australia and New Zealand for the relief of China, Roy Hendrickson, acting Director General of the UNNRA announced on Monday, according to a Washington report.

Hendrickson said that the first boatload of supplies from Australia will include foods, medical supplies, clothing, raw wool, steel rails, construction machinery and emergency housing supplies to help the stricken people of China. This will be followed by shipments of seeds and agricultural tools to permit China to feed itself as rapidly as possible.

U.S. TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

Area Affected Is Iran; 2,600 Will Remain as Guards

The U.S. War Department on Tuesday said it had been advised by its Persian Gulf Command that all American troops in Iran except those needed for security and maintenance purposes will be withdrawn by November 1, it is disclosed in a Washington report reaching Lisbon.

According to the announcement, approximately 2,600 troops will remain after that date to guard the United States installations and some army air transport command personnel will be left to continue the operation of plane routes through the country. At one time, there were more than 27,000 service forces in Iran.

The War Department added that more than two-thirds of the American soldiers stationed in Iran during the peak operations have been returned to the United States or sent to other theaters and the majority of the remaining troops will be returned to the United States during October.

TRUMAN RELEASES REPORT ON PEARL HARBOR DEBACLE

Marshall and Short Held Responsible; Stimson Defends Chief of Staff

President Truman on Wednesday, August 29, issued the long awaited report on Pearl Harbor in which General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Lieutenant General Walter C. Short, commanding officer of the Hawaiian Department in 1941, were held responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington cable. The massive report is divided in three sections five inches thick. In the Army section, General Marshall was blamed for not keeping the commanders in the field fully advised of the growing tenseness of the Japanese situation. Noting this criticism, President Truman released the statements by War Secretary Henry Stimson defending Marshall and Truman's declaring he endorsed Stimson's statement.

The report of the Army Investigating Committee laid the chief blame on Lieutenant General Short, commanding officer in the Hawaiian Department in 1941. "Short was clearly warned on November 27 by appropriate authorities in Washington that a break in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan might occur at any time, that an attack by Japan on the United States might occur and that hostilities were possible at any moment," the statement by Stimson asserted.

Short Received Reports

"He was specifically directed to take such measures as he deemed necessary," the statement said adding that "Short also received continuous reports from his own intelligence section which clearly revealed the seriousness of the situation."

Marshall was accused of generally failing to keep Short fully advised of the growing tenseness of the situation and in particular of failing to send him on the evening of December 6 and early morning of December 7 "critical information indicating the almost immediate break with Japan although there was ample time to have accomplished this."

In his defense of Marshall, Stimson said in reply to this accusation, "We do not find that there was any information in the possession of the War Department which was not made available to Short which would have affected or increased the duties of vigilance and alertness already imposed upon him." Short was given full warning to be prepared against a surprise air attack by Japan, Stimson maintained.

In releasing the reports, Truman told reporters, "I associated myself wholeheartedly with this expression by the War Secretary. Indeed I have the fullest confidence in the skill, energy and efficiency of all our war leaders."

Admiral Stark Accused

Giving a completely documented account of the diplomatic moves and blunders which led up to the fatal midday strike of December 7, 1941, the reports also accused the then Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Stark similarly for failing to keep the area commander informed of the growing tenseness. No specific recommendations were made by the Army board.

President Truman told reporters fair trials would be held, but left the impression that the subject which had been the main topic of the United States controversy throughout the war will now be "left to history."

Crowley Sees Settlement

Leo Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator, declared on August 28 that he was sure that some agreement could be reached between Britain and the United States in the current Lend-Lease difficulties, according to a Washington dispatch of the same day received in Lisbon. Mr. Crowley added that the two countries had always been able to solve virtual problems during the war and he thought they could do the same now.

Posthumous Awards Bared

The 32nd posthumous conferment of honors in the War of Greater East Asia was made public by the Bureau of Decorations on August 29. Those who have been posthumously honored number 8,487, including Lieutenant General Tokumitsu Moritama. "Shukunko", or Special Distinction Honors, have been awarded to Lieutenant General Moritama and 143 others.

CHIFLEY SURPRISES LISBON

Statement on Aussie Occupation of Timor Causes Stir

Some surprise has been caused in Lisbon by the statement made by Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley that Australian troops will reoccupy Timor after the Japanese surrender has been signed in Tokyo, according to a Reuters correspondent in Lisbon.

The authorities' preoccupation with Chifley's statement is shown by the censorship's refusal to allow Chifley's reference to Timor be published in Wednesday evening's newspapers, he said.

Reuter's added that although there are only a handfull of Portuguese native police and no troops at all in Timor, two Portuguese divisions have been waiting in Lourenco Marques to recover the territory.

The Japanese announced on August 17 that they had already handed Postuguese Timor back to the Portuguese authorities there. This followed a two hour's talk which the Japanese Minister in Lisbon had with Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazaar.

FACILITIES FOR FOREIGNERS

Rail Tickets Outside Quota Can Be Obtained on Request

Railway tickets outside the quota assigned are to be sold to staff members of foreign diplomatic and consular services, it has been announced.

The sale of these tickets will be made in exchange for written requests issued by the Foreign Office or the offices of the Foreign Office at Karuizawa, Hakone, and Lake Kawaguchi.

The tickets will be on sale at the offices of the Toa Kotsu Kosha, that is the Marunouchi Office in Tokyo and the offices located at the Fujiya Hotel and the Fuji View Hotel, and at Karuizawa Station.

General foreigners will have preference in buying tickets at the offices of the Toa Kotsu Kosha and at stations where they can be obtained at the station master's room.

N.Y. TIMES COMMENTS ON THE FUTURE OF JAPAN

Says Appreciation of Moral, Spiritual Values of West Will Be Decisive Factor

Recalling Japan's history of the absorption of western civilization through the past years, the New York Times editorial on Monday declared that on the appreciation of the moral and spiritual values of the west will depend the fate of Japan, according to a Domei report.

The approaching occupation of Japan by the Allies recalls the arrival at the same spot of the first American fleet and Commodore Perry 90 years ago, the editorial said and continued in part:

"Though the Japanese masses of that day were full of fight and though, the Japanese masses had been taught to hate the foreign 'barbarians,' they showed far keener appreciation of the trend of the times and the balance of world power than their descendants. They opened their gates to peace and commerce and prospered mightily thereby and the man they had regarded as their enemy came to be revered in Japan as one of her benefactors.

"They saw the ships, they saw the guns, they saw the modern soldiers and realized that in comparison their own military training and equipment were centuries behind. They diligently learned and adapted the whole material civilization of the west and made plans of the most ambitious military program ever adopted by any nation in proportion to its means with the single-minded aim of making the whole world subject to Japan.

"What was completely overlooked or openly repudiated were all the moral and spiritual values of the west. When Germany rose to proclaim that might was right, Japan, far more than others, saw in this the wave of the future and rode with Germany to her doom.

"Now that the American forces are again knocking at the gates of Japan the question arises whether defeat has taught the Japanese a deeper understanding of western civilization or whether they are again merely waiting to master and adapt the latest 'tricks' of the 'barbarians' in order to resume their career.

"Whether the Japanese can be taught to appreciate not merely the material but also the moral and spiritual values of the west will depend to a large extent not only their fate, but also the ultimate fruits of our victory."

Supplies for Internees

Captain Newton and 10 others of the China-based American air force landed on Sikan airfield in Peking at 12:20 pm. on August 28 on the mission of supplying foodstuffs, clothings and other articles to the American internees in the city according to a Domei dispatch from Peking dated August 29.

Colored Television Ready

The Columbia Broadcasting Corporation announced that it would be ready to transmit colored television by the end of this year and that the colorless television would become far more vivid by the employment of super high frequency wave, it is reported by a Domei dispatch of August 28 from Lisbon relaying a New York report.

EMPEROR OF VIET NAM IS READY TO ABDICATE

Willing to Give Up Throne for Welfare of Country, Freedom Body Is Told

The Tonking Committee of the Viet Nam Independence League under the Indo-China Revolutionary regime dispatched a telegram to Emperor Bao Dai on August 18, demanding him to abdicate, and the Privy Council of the Imperial Government in Hue replied on August 24 saying that the Emperor was ready to abdicate for the welfare of his mother country, it is reported by a Domei report from Hanoi dated August 28.

In view of the present situation, the Viet Nam Cabinet headed by Tran Trong Kim decided to resign en bloc. Subsequently the Emperor, who was resolved to establish the independence of his country, ordered the revolutionary party, which had hitherto continued underground activities, to form a new Cabinet and at the same time expressed his readiness to abdicate.

The Viet Nam revolutionary party had been endeavoring to realize the country's independence and the organization and activities of the party had been kept in complete secrecy.

Recently, it was brought to light that the secret movement had been headed by Yuan Ai-Kuo, leader of the Communist party in Viet Nam. On August 27, a message by Yuan entitled, "To the people of Viet Nam," was published in the August 27 issue of an Annamese daily issued in Hanoi.

Yuan was born in 1892 and after receiving education in Moscow as a Communist he organized a Communist party in Annam and devoted himself to the propagation of Communism. Later, unable to endure the French prosecution, he fled to Hongkong and there he was reported to have died from consumption.

The message which appeared in the daily, in gist, said that Japan's defeat would not hamper the establishment of independence in Annam and that the people of Viet Nam should unite into one, under the banner of the Viet Nam Independence League and sacrifice their Empire. Nothing definite is yet known as to whereabouts of Yuan, but generally it is believed that he is still alive either in Chungking or Moscow.

Expanding Air Lines

The United States Civilian Aviation Control Bureau suggested that the Northwestern Aviation Company and the Pan-American Aviation Company should be allowed to use the air route in the Pacific area from the United States to China, Japan and India, according to a Domei dispatch from Washington dated August 28.

Germans Must Register

Marshal Gregory Zhukov, Commander of the Russian Zone of Occupation in Germany, has issued an order under which all former members of the German army, the S.S., Gestapo and the Nazi Party will have to register by September 25, according to a Berlin report of April 29 received in Lisbon.

Mexico Recognizes Spain

The Mexican Government on Wednesday recognized the newly-formed Spanish Republican Government, it is disclosed in a Mexico City report reaching Lisbon. The announcement was made in a note from the Mexican Acting Foreign Secretary Manuel Tello to the Spanish Foreign Minister Delos Rios.

CHIANG, U.S. UNITS ENTER PEKING-TIENTSIN SECTOR

Japanese Expeditionary Forces Ask Nippon Residents to Be Calm

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, asking the Japanese residents still in North China to maintain a calm attitude with the coming of the Chinese army units and units of the U. army stationed in China to the Peking-Tientsin area, issued the following proclamation at 3 p.m. on August 28, according to a Domei dispatch from Peking on August 29.

1. A considerable armed force of Chinese army units and some units of the U. S. army in China are expected to advance successively into the Peking-Tientsin area on and after August 28 by air.

2. All matters pertaining to the supply of quarters and food for the above troops, the transportation of various materials, the taking over of the peace zones and negotiations relative to this will be undertaken by the Japanese Army and authorities concerned. No direct and sudden change in the living conditions of the general Japanese residents will accordingly be brought about and it is requested that they should not become unnecessarily excited but maintain a calm and quiet attitude.

Peace and order in the North China region is being gradually restored. The Outer Mongolian army which had advanced to the Shihcha region has withdrawn to the Kupeikow area.

The railway lines are being gradually restored through the efforts of the army and the railway employes. The Tientsin-Pukow railway is being operated sectionally, while the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway is open between Tsinan and Changtien. The railway service between Changtien and Tsingtao has been suspended on account of interference by the Yenan army.

Although in some sections of Peking and Tientsin, recalcitrants are active, both the Japanese and Chinese are generally maintaining peace and order.

Okamura Given Memorandums

General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, had a talk with Lieutenant General Leng Chin, commander of an advance post of the Chinese army headquarters on August 25, when the Chinese commander handed over the memorandums from No. 6 to 13 from General Ho Ying-chin, a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated August 26 reported.

The memorandums conveyed the intention of the Chinese army to take over all the administrative powers in the Japanese occupied territory in China, namely, the organs of the former Nanking Government and the administrative organs in the military administration zones in Hunan and Honan.

WAVELL CONTINUES TALKS

Keen Interest Attached but News Lack Makes Comments Scarce

Lord Wavell's talks in London are being followed with keen interest but comment is scarce owing to the absence of hard news, says a Reuters report from London. The conservative Edinburgh Scotsman, however, had a leader on India.

The paper said, "What Congress would like is that the Wavell offer should be renewed to those parties willing to accept it. But obviously it is impossible to hand over the destinies of India to the Hindus without giving the Moslems political positions and adequate safeguards. Further, the Indianization of the executive council would be open to the same objection. At present, the Viceroy and three British members of the council are giving guarantees to the minorities—the Hindu depressed classes and the Moslems' alike—that their rights will be respected. The Indianization would merely intensify the political controversy in India.

"The present situation is further complicated by the Pakistan. It may be that Sir Pethick-Lawrence and Lord Wavell will try to eliminate that demand by suggesting an alternative remedy that would remove the Moslems' fear of Hindu domination. Unfortunately, there is not much hope in such a solution."

The Liberal News Chronicle, discussing the future of China and the need for a stable and politically harmonious Asia, says "before long a fresh approach must be made to the recalcitrant problem of India. New India and new China will have many interests in common; both alike will be dependent on the creation of political security and restoration of economic sanity."

Award for MacArthur For Philippine Action Approved by Truman

President Truman on Wednesday approved the award of the Distinguished Service Medal for General Douglas MacArthur for his planning and direction of the Philippines campaign, according to an AP report from Okinawa. MacArthur already holds three such medals—the Distinguished Service Medal with Two Oak Leaves. The Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces also holds the Congressional Medal of Honor, two Distinguished Service Silver Stars, two Purple Hearts and numerous foreign decorations.

OCCUPATION OF JAPAN WILL PROCEED SLOWLY

Authorities Will Cooperate With Japanese Government for Expediency

With the American troops poised for their entry into Japan, there are some indications that the occupation authorities, after considerable discussions and delay, have finally evolved an administrative policy—based primarily on expediency—of cooperation with the existing Imperial Government, New York Times Correspondent George Jones reported from Okinawa on Monday.

For the first few weeks after the entry of the American forces, the correspondent said, the occupation probably will proceed slowly and with great care until the American military leaders can ascertain the temper of the Japanese people and when measures of cooperation can be expected from the Japanese Government—and also until we land sufficient troops to deal with any exigency.

He said that under this policy, the American troops would expand their perimeters slowly from their original points of debarkation on Honshu. Tokyo probably would not be [illegible] for a number of days [illegible] perhaps weeks.

Unless events force a change in this policy of cooperation with the Imperial Government, he continued, the Allied military administration would be channeled through the Emperor, His Cabinet and the prefectural and local government, who presumably would transmit faithfully the orders of General Douglas MacArthur. Responsibility for the fulfillment of the surrender terms would be placed to a large degree in the hands of the Japanese Government, it is believed, he said.

Carried out in detail, this would mean, for instance, that the occupation forces, instead of going out themselves to find and arrest the war criminals, would probably request the Japanese Government to turn them in. The Japanese Government would disarm its armed forces. The local and prefectural governments would continue to function as usual, except for "advice" from an Allied representative.

HURLEY MAKES STATEMENT

Bares Aim to Work for Chiang-Yenan Rapprochement

Before his departure for Yenan to bring Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, to Chungking, Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, issued the following statement, a Domei dispatch from Peking dated August 29 reported:

"When I return to Chungking together with Mao Tse-tung I intend to use my influence in the negotiations between the Chinese Communist Party and General Chiang Kai-shek. During the last one year I have endeavored for a rapprochement between the National Government and the Chinese Communist Party."

At this moment when the unification of China is the unanimous desire of the Chinese masses following the war, great attention is being paid as to how far the rapprochement can be effected through the good offices of the United States.

On the other hand, the Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, A. A. Petrov who returned to his post on August 15 after an absence of 40 days, is said to have conveyed the view of the Soviet Union to the Chinese side and this is expected to have some effect on the coming Chungking-Yenan talks. Thus, the development of the parley is arresting considerable attention.

ALLIED NAVAL FORCES LAND IN YOKOSUKA AREA

7,500 Airborne Troops Also Begin Landing at Atsugi Airfield

The first contingent of Allied naval units landed Thursday morning in the Yokosuka naval area with about 500 marines belonging to the 31st task force under the command of Rear Admiral Robert Badger coming ashore at 9:30 a.m. from the navy barracks pier. Of this number 46 immediately headed for the Yokosuka Naval Station to take over this place.

General Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of the Allied Occupation Forces, arrived in Okinawa on Wednesday while powerful units of the 3rd fleet led by three United States and one British battleships anchored in Tokyo Bay off Yokohama preparatory to the occupation of Japan, according to a San Francisco report.

The report said that at Thursday dawn 7,500 airborne troops will begin landing at Atsugi airfield and simultaneously sea-borne landing will be effected at the Yokosuka Naval Base, covered by the battleships Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota and the British Duke of York.

Also on Wednesday Admiral Nimitz and members of his staff arrived in Tokyo Bay in two seaplanes and boarded the battleship South Dakota which will be the Pacific Fleet Commander's headquarters.

It was officially announced in Okinawa on Wednesday that General MacArthur had sent invitations to Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, former commander of the American Forces at Corregidor, and Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Percival, former commander of the British Forces at Singapore, to attend the signing of the surrender terms aboard the Missouri in Tokyo Bay on Sunday, according to a Reuter's report from Okinawa.

10 B-29 MEMBERS KILLED

Bomber Crashes Into Mountain at Akita Prefecture on Tuesday

Ten crew members were killed instantly and one suffered burns when one of the three B-29's circling over Ojika Peninsula, Akita Prefecture, crashed into the mountain at Kamo, Toka Village, Minami Akita-gun, the same prefecture, at about 4 p.m. on August 28.

Upon receipt of the news a local police squad hastened toward the scene of the accident but due to strong winds and rain the rescue party was forced to stay overnight in the mountain. At daybreak they searched for the ill-fated American plane and finally located it at 8 a.m. the next day. Of the 11 members of the crew, 10 were killed outright and one suffered burns. The fuselage was almost totally wrecked.

The one survivor is now being given full protection. As for the disposal of the wreckage of the plane, instructions from higher authorities are being awaited.

CHENG KUNG-PO KILLS SELF

Cheng Kung-po, former Acting President of the National Government of China at Nanking, is reported to have attempted to commit suicide on August 28 and after falling into a serious condition passed away on the same day, according to a special dispatch of the Kuang Hwa Pao, says a Domei dispatch from Peking on August 29.

However, another dispatch said that the aforementioned report could not be substantiated and that Mr. Cheng and his family had been missing from the evening of August 28.

Police Seek Interpreters

The Foreign Affairs Section of the Metropolitan Police is canvassing for about 70 interpreters speaking English, 11 in Russian and 11 in Chinese. Applicants, either men or women of any age with at least middle school education and as far as possible residing within the metropolis, should apply in person by the first week in September with curriculum vitae to the Foreign Affairs Section.

Internees Give Up Supplies

Supplies from General Douglas MacArthur dropped in Urawa City on August 28 for internees there were voluntarily given up by those internees who requested that the gifts be turned over to war victims. The supplies consisting of [illegible], socks and chocolates will accordingly be presented to said [illegible] of Kumagaya City.

16 ADVISERS APPOINTED BY FINANCE MINISTRY

Setup Permanent in Nature; Tokyo Shimbun Criticizes New Lineup

The Finance Ministry has increased the number of its advisers from five to 16 and has designated them as "Advisers to the Finance Ministry" instead of "Financial Advisers" as hitherto. Unlike the former Financial Advisers system which was of a temporary nature, the new setup is a permanent body. The Ministry attaches much significance to the reconstruction of peacetime industry and the appointment of these advisers as made on this basis. The list of the new advisers follows:

Takashi Isaka, president of the Japan Securities Exchange; Ichiro Ishikawa, chairman of the Chemical Industry Control Association; Tadaatsu Ishiguro, member of the House of Peers; Viscount Tadamasa Ishiguro, member of the House of Peers; Dr. Masataka Ota, member of the House of Representatives; Ryuta Ono, president of the Wartime Financing Bank; Kenzo Oita, president of the Toyo Spinning Company; Okinobu Kaya, member of the House of Peers; Keichi Kawakami, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Economics; Teruo Akashi, former chairman of the board of directors in the Teikoku Bank; Kazuo Aoki, member of the House of Peers; Shoji Arakawa, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Ryozo Asano, president of the Japan Steel Tubing Company; Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan; and Keizo Seki, chairman of the Fiber Control Association.

The Tokyo Shimbun finds fault with the selection of these advisers in that the Ministry has failed to follow a new personnel policy, which is a very important matter to cope with the situation after the termination of the war. This, the paper says, can be seen from the presence of some advisers in the new lineup who are responsible for mistaken financial and economic policies during the war.

CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS PACT WITH SOVIETS

Says Spirit of Cooperation Will Prove One of the Milestones Of World Peace

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, China's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement on the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance at a foreign press conference on August 29, said the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance and related documents have all been published, according to a Lisbon report.

"As you know," he said, "They deal with many and complicated issues. What made me particularly happy is, first, in the lengthy discussions of so many problems there was not a single moment when the leaders on either side did not try to understand sympathetically the viewpoints of the other.

"This was because the desire was equally strong on both sides for closest cooperation and there was mutual regard.

"The provisions which we produced are important, but what is still more important is the spirit that brought these provisions into being. They will prove to be one of the milestones of world peace and security. And Generalissimo Stalin has assured me that these provisions will benefit not only Asia and Russia, but also Asia and the world at large."

To Probe War Criminals

The American radio is reported to have announced that investigators making an inquiry into persons responsible for the war in Japan will shortly leave for Japan to prepare a report on war criminals, according to a Domei Zurich dispatch of August 28.

Funds for Liaison Office

The Government has set aside out of its second reserve funds ¥1,622,000 as expenditures necessary for the Central Liaison Office, which has been established in the Foreign Office.

Quisling Trial Postponed

The treason trial of Vidkun Quisling has been postponed until August 31 due to the physician's report to the presiding judge that Quisling was too ill to attend the Wednesday court session because the strenuous brain examination over the weekend had weakened him, according to a report from Oslo reaching Stockholm.

News Agency Back in Nanking

After an absence of eight years, the Central News Agency returned to Nanking and resumed operations from August 27, according to a Nanking report received in Lisbon. The staff members arrived in the Chinese capital with General [illegible] party by plane.

ORIENTAL TEACHINGS

Buddhism and Confucianism Have Been Japanized

By S. K.

Though the integration of the civilization of a nation is determined by the extent of its intrinsic creative power and independent faculty to advance the status of its settled life, it is, nevertheless, an inescapable fact that the beneficial and healthy influences of alien thoughts and cultures help it a great deal to insure its progressive advancement. Put differently, it means that outside contacts and intercourse, which invariably result in the appropriation of excellent things, enable a nation to attain continual cultural improvement and elevation. This is particularly so in the case of an insular nation like Japan. Those Japanese scholars of the Tokugawa period who maintained that the introduction of Buddhism and Confucianism did more harm than good to Japan and even advocated their elimination in order to revive purely Japanese culture were, indeed, laboring under a misapprehension, for they neglected to appraise the immense benefit to be derived from the nationalization of the good points of allied thoughts and cultures. Our present stride, doubtlessly remarkable, has been attained, because we have all along Japanized such alien thoughts and cultural elements as are helpful to our national enrichment.

The inclination to assimilate things foreign in order to enrich our own culture is a significant trait of our national character. This assimilative trait is not a blind or unrestrained admiration for things foreign; it is a quality which urged us to seek knowledge from any quarters, internal or external, with a view to facilitating the growth of our national culture. If we assimilate certain foreign things which we consider worthy of assimilation, we do so in our own way compatible with our national polity and cultural tradition. The main characteristic of Japanese civilization may be sought in the fact that it firmly maintains our national spirit, and yet remains highly progressive and comprehensive. It is a gift of the Japanese people to absorb ideas, thoughts and cultural and scientific elements from all over the world and fuse and unify them into their national system. French author Michel Revon in the introduction to his Histoire de la Civilization Japanese says.

With her resplendent civilization, China offers ample data for historical studies, but Chinese civilization has remained unchanged for thirty centuries. Korea appeals much to us by retaining her primitive state of culture, but the meagerness of accurate materials for study makes it impossible to clarify the mysteries of her cultural development. As for Japan, her history indicates that the Japanese are a nation who is capable of the greatest development. It demonstrates the application of the most universal principles within a limited extent, and unfolds before our eyes the practical adaptation of social science. Like an unusually virile organism, Japan has achieved the development of a civilization of her own assimilating those of the East and West, without losing the essential traits of her national character.

In order to digest both Oriental and Occidental civilizations and combine and unify their various elements upon the basis of our characteristic culture, there must be an unshakable guiding principle. Needless to say, our guiding principle is the genius of our national polity. It consists in the unity of our nation with the Imperial Family as the sole nucleus, around which all national activities are carried on. The ultimate object of all national activities lies in protecting and promoting our Emperor-centric way of life. Therefore, in nationalizing foreign thoughts and cultures, we take in only those elements and features which, after due modification, are found to fit into our Emperor-centric way of life. This is the most important point in the Japanization of alien civilizations. There are other instances of the same process which may be regarded rather as matters of taste, such as calligraphy and pictorial art introduced from China and subjected to transformation according to the Japanese taste. The main problem in the Japanization of foreign cultures is, in the final analysis, to modify what is opposed to the genius of our national polity and make it part and parcel of our civilization.

In discussing this problem, all alien thoughts introduced into the country should be made the object of study; but in this article we shall deal mainly with Buddhism and Confucianism, the Japanization of which is behind the systematization of our thought, as well as our cultural forwardness. For although European thoughts have played an outstanding part in the growth of modern Japan, they are still in process of Japanization with many of their elements not yet wholly digested. Of course, it is undeniable that even Buddhism and Confucianism have not in some respects yet been thoroughly Japanized; still, on the whole, they have become well fused into the fabric of Japanese culture, with the result that there has now developed what may be called Japanese Buddhism and Confucianism—a development which exemplifies our nationalization of Oriental thoughts.

It goes without saying that Confucianism had exercised tremendous influence on the moulding of Japanese culture and thought. What is noteworthy in this regard is that, just as in the case of Buddhism, it was adopted by the Japanese people in quite a characteristically Japanese way. While the "Seventeen-article Code" framed by Prince Shohtoku as the first written law in Japan comprises moral maxims largely based upon Confucianism, the active assimilation of Confucian ideas and their execution in a Japanese way are seen in the adoption of the "Taika Reform Constitution." However, positive Japanization of Confucianism was not achieved until the development of theoretical Shintoism and the theory of national structure in the middle ages. Nevertheless, even in ancient times there was already a manifestation of a basic attitude in selecting various elements in accordance with the fundamental character of our nation, though it was not so active as in later times. For instance, if the conception of heaven's ordination in Confucianism had gained more influence it might have developed into revolutionary ideas. Up to the Nara period the culmination of a remarkable or auspicious event was frequently made an occasion for general amnesty, remission of taxes or granting of court ranks, if not for the change of the era name. This indicates that the Japanese scholars in those days were merely keen on learning Confucian rituals. They never dreamed of considering heaven's will in its ultimate relation to the ideas of revolution. Particularly clear is this in the attitude they took toward Mencius.

It is well known that among the Confucian classics Mencius sets forth the ideas of heaven's will and revolution with the greatest emphasis. Conscious that those ideas were incompatible with our national polity, in which loyalty is regarded as an absolute virtue, the Japanese in those remote days had already made an exception for Mencius. In the Taiho statutes, the regulations for education give the list of text-books to be used in colleges. Mencius alone is left out of the list which includes all other Confucian classics. This attitude was maintained till later times. Toward the end of the Muromachi period when Chinese classics were imported in large quantities, there was still a disinclination to bringing over Mencius. Even in the Yedo period, when the study of Mencius became more popular, we often come across views against it. In Stray Notes of Keirin, author Morishima-Churyo says: "Although Mencius is an excellent book, it fails to please the Gods of Japan for it is traditionally said from of old that a boat carrying the book from China is sure to be wrecked on the sea." One of the most notable instances is Yoshida-Shohin who while reading Mencius with his disciples without much consciousness about its contents, was gradually awakened to the difference of the Chinese national structure as expounded in the work from that of Japan, and as a result, came to assert the sanctity of our national structure.

The nihilistic ideas of Taoism derived from the philosophy of Lao-tse and Chuang-tse became another problem in the introduction of Confucianism. Although the Japanese attitude toward such ideas was after all critical, considerable evidence of their influence is found in our ancient literature. For example, in Kwaifooso an anthology of Chinese poems from the Ohmi period to the middle of the Nara period we come upon lines with nihilistic ideas of Taoism. The Mannyoshu has thirteen poems in praise of wine by Otomo-no-Tabito, which apparently show the influence of the Seven Wise Men in the Bamboo Grove," and are often severely criticized by scrupulous, noble-spirited readers. The poem, "Bring Back the Stray Mind" also in the Mannyoshu, composed by Yamano-uyeno-Okura is most typical of such verses. What marks the Japanese adoption of Confucianism may be said to consist mainly in the development of the ideas of moral administration. This tendency appeared on the foreground with the formulation of the "Seventeen-article Code" by Prince Shohtoku, but really active Japanization of Confucianism is observed, as stated earlier, in the development of theoretical Shintoism and the theory of national polity in later ages. The Confucian moral precepts, especially the injunctions concerning respect for the spirits of ancestors as an indispensable social and moral virtue in family life, came to be assimilated into Japanese life, because they were found entirely in accord with Japanese ideas.

In the case of Buddhism, the process of assimilation was quite different from that of Confucianism. On the whole, the Buddhist doctrine may be said to be entirely inconsistent with our national constitution or our national spirit. Though, of course, the fundamental Buddhist virtues such as benevolence, modesty and self-sacrifice hold good among all nations, the doctrine itself is essentially anti-nationalistic, individualistic, advocating absolute equality of men and denying mundane life; and for that reason it is basically opposed to our characteristic thought. Some may question this opinion on the ground that the elements mentioned belong to esoteric or Hinayana Buddhism, and that they are not included in Mahayana Buddhism which is professed in Japan. Still the fact remains that Hinayana Buddhism at one time exercised no small amount of influence on Japanese religious life. Originally, the Buddhist doctrine was propounded to make people cultivate the spirit of denying worldly existence; but in Japan it was taken in as a religion entirely in favor of earthly life, and thus it was made to conform to our mentality.

The Japanese people, being somewhat realistic, are not necessarily imaginative. Shintoism, their indigenous faith, has no distinct conception of the future world; it aims solely at weal in actual life. Its idea of future existence does not imply the life after death, but the actual world of posterity, which is the extension of self. So in adopting Buddhism the Japanese chiefly took in its elements as a religion of invocations for earthly existence and have developed it as such. This was particularly notable in the early days. As a proof may be mentioned the faith in Yakushi-butsu (Healing Buddha) and Kanzeon-bosatsu (Goddess of Mercy), and the worshipping of them in order to receive blessings in this life and to remain free from illness. Yet the adoption of Buddhism as a religion for the invocation of early weal was secondary. It was primarily fostered as a religion for safeguarding the State, though such was not the object of true Buddhism. In China, however, there was a tendency to believe in it as such, but the Japanese were not affected by that tendency. They got the State-safeguarding idea directly from the Buddhist scriptures and altered the defence of the realm as set forth therein. The first manifestation of this may be seen in the founding of the Shitennoh-ji Temple, or to be more exact, Konkoh-myo Shitennoh Gokokuji, at Naniwa by Prince Shotoku. It is recorded in Nihon Shoki that when the prince with the help of the Sogas attempted to suppress the Monobe family, he prayed to the Shitennoh, four Deva deities, for success, and built the temple to dedicate it as an offertory. The motive of his prayer was to insure the peace and safety of the State.

Most of the Buddhist services held frequently from the Asuka period to the Nara period were aimed at the invocation of national peace and safety. Hence, in practice Buddhism had by that time already become a religion for safeguarding the State, but the tenet was introduced from China. That of our own had not developed until the Heian period, when the Buddhist doctrine was founded on the conception of national safeguard, and the new sects of Tendai and Singon were established with purely Japanese principles. The features of these two sects as Japanese Buddhism are that each of them has a tenet espousing the protection of the State and advocating reverence for the Imperial House, and that the latter has optimistic and worldly doctrines. On the other hand, such principles are not included in the Johdo and Johdo-Shin sects of Buddhism which arose in the middle of the Heian period and grew in popularity from the end of the epoch to the Kamakura period.

From the standpoint of Japanese Buddhism, the Nichiren sect is far and away the most typical. It was originally a branch of the Tendai sect and, as the latter was founded as a creed espousing national safeguard, it is no wonder that the Nichiren sect should retain the same feature. One cannot also overlook the influence of the times. Even the Zen sect of Buddhism, which is undoubtedly super-nationalistic, as judged from the very nature of its doctrine, was propounded by Yeisai as a nationalistic faith apparently under the influence of the age. Particularly it should be noted that in Nichiren's time the strained relations with China under the Yuan Dynasty culminating in the Mongol invasion of Japan aroused a strong nationalistic consciousness, and it is reflected in his teachings. Although the Tendai sect is mainly grounded on the Hokekyo (Saddharma Pundarkia Sutra), this sultra is not its sole foundation, while the Nichiren sect entirely adheres to it. It should be observed in this connection that the scripture is one of the "Three Sutras for the Defence of the State," and this is the reason why the Nichiren tenet is more nationalistic than that of the Tendai sect. Nichiren's nationalistic ideas may be traced in many of his writings, of which the most representative is Rissho Ankoku-ron. His principle of "Japan above all other countries" is related to his idea of "Japan is divine land." By placing the Hokekyo sutra before all others, he sometimes put forward fallacies which are hardly worth reading, but by laying stress on his idea of "Japan is divine land," he contributed to the growth of a Buddhism highly characteristic of this country.

The expression Shinto (way of the Gods) was especially used to distinguish it from the terms Judo (Confucian way) and Butsudo (way of Buddho). Although these Japanese words have "do" or "to" (way) in them, the "way" in Shintoism is of different signification from that in Judo or Butsudo. Judo signifies the "way" preached by the sage Confucius, and Butsudo the "way" set forth by Lord Buddha. The "way" in Shintoism does not even mean the "way" preached by the Gods. Ancient or pure Shintoism is not the teachings of the Gods, but a system of practices by adhering to which the people believed in, revered, trusted to, and held festivals for their deities. The scholars of the Yedo period expound that the acts of the Gods are their silent teachings. Thus Shintoism was originally the "way of the divine land where people are for no talk but all deed," and had in it no elements which can be put in the same category as those in Judo or Butsdo. In the middle ages, however, Shintoism arose with a similar signification to the latter two. It is in the shaping of mediaeval Shintoism that the development of Confucianism and Buddhism in a characteristically Japanese manner can be recognized.

The first instance of mediaeval or theoretical Shintoism is what is called Ise Shintoism, as set forth in Shinto Gobusho (Five Shinto Books). In brief, these volumes theorize on the same divinity of the Gods to whom the two Grand Shrines of Ise are dedicated. As they argue about the character of the Gods, preach the Shintoist doctrine and discuss the relations between Gods and men, they make a great departure from the history of original Shintoism, of which the characteristic feature was "no talk but all deed." The motive of this new departure may be attributed to the influence of Buddhist and Confucian philisophies. Owing to the development of Buddhist philosophy, some Shintoists felt dissatisfied with the lack of a theoretical foundation in Shintoism, and they were more directly inspired to shape a theoretical foundation by Confucianism, especially that of the Sung school, which is highly philosophical. The primary object of Ise Shintoism, which was given impetus by Buddhist and Confucian philosophies and comprised elements of Chinese and Buddhist thoughts, consisted in asserting the supremacy and augustness of the two Gods, Kunitokotachi-no-Kami and Ameno-Minakanushi-no-Kami.

(To Be Continued)

PRECEPT ON MORALS

Love and Humanity Are Paths Which All Should Take

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Man, wrote an ancient sage, is not only brought into being by the beneficence of Heaven and Earth, but he is also supported and sustained by them to his life's end—even as by his parents he is created and then reared. Consequently, it should be man's endeavour to repay this great debt. The best way of serving Heaven is by the preservation of the beautiful nature which Heaven has implanted in us all, and by love for humanity. This is the path of mankind, and in none other can he find the truth. The man who by following selfish desires disobeys his true nature; thus going contrary to the will of Heaven, is an unworthy son of Heaven and Earth; is, even as one who prefers a stranger before his parents, unworthy of life. Heaven and Earth are the sources of mankind as a whole; as human parentage is the sources of the individual. Heaven and Earth are our greater parents; while father and mother are the microcosm of Heaven and Earth. Serve Heaven, therefore, by love to humanity, even as by obedience you serve your parents. It is written that a benevolent man serves Heaven with the same adoration as he does his parents, while he serves his parents with the same veneration as he pays Heaven. Love and veneration are both necessary in serving Heaven and our parents. For how can a man who is unable to serve his parents serve Heaven? Between Heaven and Earth stretch myriads of existences, among which man, nevertheless, is the most precious. He has five cardinal virtues (benevolence, justice, courtesy, wisdom and faith), and five human relations (those between master and servant, father and son, elder and younger, husband and wife, and friend and friend). His eyes can distinguish five colours, his mouth five tastes, his ears five sounds, and his nose five scents. Birds and animals do not possess these faculties. To be born man, the soul of the universe, is indeed a great blessing.

Once born, it is necessary for man to learn the path of mankind. To do this he must reverence and follow the teachings of the Sages—men made perfect; while the teachings of the Four Classics and Five Kings are eternal mirrors, which, like the sun and moon, shed their lustre over the whole world. Why then do some people fail to recognise this? It it not because they deliberately ignore the teachings of the Sages and content themselves with mere food and raiment? Such people, indeed, are not far removed from birds and beasts, and cannot be called the soul of the universe. Indeed, he who fails to study and follow the precepts of the Sages is as one who has never been born. The path of knowledge stretches far and deep, yet it starts close at hand—in service to our parents and in love for humanity. So don't imagine it must be sought far afield on strange and mysterious ground.

If even the ancient Sages were instructed by their masters, how can we ordinary men expect to acquire knowledge without teachers, or what is infinitely harder, find the path of mankind unaided?

In studying the wisdom of the Sages it is imperative to have one definite aim—that of becoming a true man. The Ancients said that he who will could always accomplish, and that determination was half the battle. Once we have a definite aim we become as bowmen with arrows trained on the target, or as travellers already moving towards their destination. In formulating our aims, let us be courageous rather than timid, and seek the truth even as the hungry man seeks food, the thirsty water, allowing nothing to hinder us as we press on towards the goal. Chu said: "Unless the aim be single it cannot succeed." Then let he who ventures in the quest for true wisdom be single-minded, with the concentration of a sitting hen or of a cat watching her prey. It is true that a Samurai must acquire both the civil and military arts, but let him not forget that they are but the branches of that of which moral learning is the trunk. Again, our aim in life should be for the highest, otherwise we shall be content with small successes, and accomplish nothing worthy of mention. Aiming to become the best man in the world and working diligently with that end in view, we may, in the end, surpass some others. Aiming for the highest, we may reach the centre; while, aiming at the centre, we should attain the lowest. Aiming at the lowest, our end would be nowhere. Then let our aims be high, while our heart remains humble and lowly and we accomplish small things faithfully. For if the heart be exalted, little things will be neglected. Let your learning be founded on the rock of humility. Exalt not yourself before others; but treat with respect both your friends and masters. Take delight in listening and asking questions. Be ever modest in thought and speech. Possessing this firm foundation, you will hear useful words, be able to correct your thoughts, widen your knowledge and daily grow in righteousness. Self-conceit is fatal to the acquiring of knowledge for it prevents a man from listening to the advice of others or accepting their help. Relying on his own wisdom, he fancies he knows more than he does, and believes evil to be good—such a one gains more evil than good from the pursuit of knowledge. The nature of man is good, yet it is oftentimes lost through an evil temperament, and because of human desires, a weak character always yielding readily to temptation. The end of learning is the formation of character by attention to the words of the Sages, the mastery of the passions and preservation of continual equanimity.

All men have intuition—a child loves his parents and respects his elders without being taught.

All men have benevolence—who witnessing a child drowning in a well, would not endeavour to rescue him?

All men have righteousness—an ignorant servant has been known to give his life for his master. A beggar will not stoop to pick up food if it be thrown to him.

When a woodman cuts down branches of a tree in order to make hafts of hatchets, he uses his own hatchet as the measure. Yet the branches with which he is going to make new hatchets and the hatchet which he holds in his hand are two separate things. This is not the way of the Sages in teaching us. They do not bring any measure which is totally foreign to our nature to us true men. All they aim at is to repair, widen and develop those virtues which we already possess. Therefore, their teachings are suitable for all men, be they Japanese or Chinese, Eastern savages or Southern barbarians.

Someone once said: "It is enough for a scholar to know the way of man, why does he speak of the way of Heaven?" Let me answer: "The way of Heaven and Earth is the source of the way of mankind. Without knowing the way of Heaven and Earth we cannot know the roots from which the truth sprang, or why natural principles are inherent in men. Without knowing the unity of Heaven and man, we cannot understand the way of man."

Learning has two aspects, knowledge and action based on that knowledge. Learning may be compared with the eyes, and doing with the feet. Though our sight be clear, we cannot walk if our feet are paralysed; and however strong their feet walking, is difficult to the blind. To know and not to do is as if our eyes saw the way but our feet refused to follow in it. In order to precedence, knowledge comes first, but in order of importance action, for while nothing can be done without knowledge, yet knowledge not acted upon is useless.

As it is written in the Book of Chuyo, in order to advance our learning and live up to it we must study widely, enquire minutely, think deeply, discern clearly and act faithfully.

Seeing and hearing are the means of studying widely. In order to seek the truth we must read the books of the Sages, listen to the words of others, and think of the past as well as of the present. The way of mankind is written in the books of the Sages, and if we read them carefully we can distinguish black from white. The truth of the universe is infinite. Without knowing it we often fail in our conduct. Seek first the truth which is in our hearts, then the wider truth to be gleaned from the thousands of outside things which we may make our own. The reading of books is the best way of studying widely, but to adhere too fixedly to individual words and phrases and thus neglect their underlying meaning is to study narrowly.

BYRNES ASSURES BRITAIN OF CONTINUED SYMPATHY

Avers U.S. Government Fully Realizes Implication of British Position

James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, at a press conference on Wednesday gave assurance that British needs would receive sympathetic and understanding attention by the United States, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington cable.

Byrnes said that the conversations with the British delegation headed by Sir John Maynard Keynes will begin in a realistic way with all knowing that new credits would have to be authorized by Congress. He said that the United States Government fully realizes the implication of the British position and understood the British problem.

Stating that Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton, who had been conferring with British financial circles in London, was returning to Washington on Wednesday or Thursday, Byrnes said that he thinks there has been much better understanding between the two countries the last few days regarding the entire situation.

Prime Minister Joseph Chifley of Australia on Tuesday expressed his hope that further discussions would cause the United States to modify its decision to terminate the lend-lease program, according to a report from Canberra reaching Lisbon.

Chifley said, "I am hopeful that mutual discussions will result in some modification of the United States decision in order to avoid difficult problems which inevitably will arise from the sudden termination."

Control Atomic Bomb Use

The Archbishop of York has emphasized the need for the formation of an international organization to control the use of the atomic bomb, according to a London dispatch of August 29 received in Stockholm.

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ATOMIC BOMB INJURIES FATAL, DECLARES TSUZUKI

Authority on Surgery Reveals Results of Investigation Of Victims

Quick and proper means to heal injuries caused by the atomic bomb not found in Japan, for the emanation of uranium into the human body is fatal, declared Dr. Masao Tsuzuki of the Imperial University who is well known as an authority on surgery, according to the Asahi.

Using the case of Miss Midori Naka, star actress of the itinerant dramatic troupe headed by Sadao Maruyama and his wife, who was only slightly wounded when Hiroshima was attacked with an atomic bomb, but after 19 days died in spite of all kinds of medical treatment, Dr. Tsuzuki revealed the terrific power of the atomic bomb which contains uranium. Miss Naka was the last of the troupe to succumb to the wound sustained from the atomic bomb. Ten of the troupe were killed on the spot while three others died a few days later.

The late Miss Naka was around 30 years of age and very healthy. On August 16, ten days after she was wounded, she was sent to a hospital. During those ten days she lost appetite, but otherwise she felt all right. On the very day when Hiroshima was attacked with an atomic bomb, she was near the place where the bomb exploded, but she was only slightly wounded on her back when the house collapsed. She then came back to Tokyo alone by train. After returning home she became weaker and weaker and finally got to such a stage that she could only drink. Going to a hospital she immediately had a blood test. As a result of the test, it was found out that her blood contained only 500 to 600 white blood corpuscles whereas an ordinary healthy person has 6,000 to 8,000. The number of red blood corpuscles decreased to only 3,000,000, some 1,-500,000 less than that of a healthy person.

Four days after she was sent to the hospital, which was exactly two weeks since she was wounded, her hair began to come off. At the same time the wound on her back which was at first only a slight scratch began to turn worse. Blood transfusion and other treatments were of no avail, and she died on August 24, exactly 19 days from the time she was wounded.

A post-mortem examination revealed that the marrow, liver, spleen, kidney and lymph glands of the deceased were found greatly effected. The same kind of symptoms arise when radium or X-rays are used on the human body. Thus the fact that bomb is not limited to wounds from air pressure and heat, but that the harm from the enamation of uranium is more terrific, than has been discovered.

"I should like to recount an episode of some 20 years ago," continued Dr. Tsuzuki. "In 1926, when I was in America, I remember, I reported on the destructive power of the X-ray radiation at the meeting of the X-ray Society in Detroit. On the occasion, I told the audience that when the X-ray was enamated into 10 rabbits for three hours, they all died instantly and that when the emanation was limited to two hours, 80 per cent of them died after two weeks. The American scholars there seemed to have taken much interest in my report, but they rejected my view as too unrealistic saying that it was impossible to emanate the X-ray long enough to kill living creatures. When I think of this episode, many things return to my mind. In Japan we must discover adequate measures to cure the harm caused by atomic bombs.

"In general, I can say that anybody who is directly effected by the atomic bomb, cannot be cured, but otherwise slight wounds are curable. The best thing to do when effected by the atomic bomb is to immediately leave the place where the bomb exploded. Of course, it would do much good to stay on a plateau, so that the thin air might stimulate the action of the entrails. At the same time, it is very essential to take nourishing food.

"Upon further investigation, the exact harm of the atomic bomb on those who were more or less near the place over which the bomb exploded, will become clear. I advise all the residents near Hiroshima and Nagasaki to have physical examinations and then adopt proper measures accordingly."

Resuming Ferry Service

The Tokyo Railway Bureau announced that the Aomori-Hakodate ferry service, hitherto suspended, is scheduled to resume service on August 28. Due to the shortage in the number of ships and manpower, a minimum number of third class tickets will be issued exclusively to travellers on urgent duties. The tickets will be issued from the Ueno Travelling Control Business Office in Tokyo Metropolis and from the Yokohama Travelling Control Business Office in the city of Yokohama.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, August 30

TOTAL PENITENCE OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As has been previously pointed out, it is necessary for us to thoroughly examine and clarify the causes of the defeat in the war. In doing so we should not be lacking in courage. By examining the causes of the defeat and clarifying them can the foundations for the construction of a new Japan be laid. Accordingly, it is clear that when this is done, the 100,000,000 people of this country will be called upon to repent in unison. What will come after the total penitence of the 100,000,000 people will be the concentration of the total endeavors on the construction of a new Japan.

Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni's replies to newspapermen's queries at the latest interview are quite impressive. His replies respecting the protection and maintenance of the national polity, the stabilization of the postwar people's livelihood, the freedom of speech and the press and the examination of the causes of the defeat in war were clear-cut, honest and bold. By expressing his views so freely without the slightest hesitation the Prime Minister himself set a fine example of the freedom of speech. When we read his replies with full appreciation, we come to the conclusion that the Government, Government officials and the military people have much to reflect upon.

Staring the fact of the defeat in the face, the 100,000,000 people now are showing a humble attitude of total penitence. Not a few have killed themselves to apologize for having been unable to execute fully the order of His Imperial Majesty. The act is no doubt noble but at the same time, we consider it our duty to feel responsibility for the defeat of the Imperial Land in the war and make utmost efforts for the construction of a new Japan. We should never be lacking in courage in the task of examining and clarifying the causes of the defeat and feeling our own responsibility. The more we reflect, the greater responsibility we shall feel. The future of this country will become brighter in proportion to the extent to which the total penitence of the 100,000,000 people is deep.

The deep reflection and penitence of the soldiers, those who were directly responsible for the defeat in the war invite our tears. Even the speech and action of a single soldier returning home after his full discharge of responsibility have something which strikes our heart. Is there such a reflection or feeling of responsibility among Government officials and bureaucrats? We should not find fault with others but with ourselves but when we give thought to the utterly self-asserting and ignorant bureaucrats we cannot but feel a heartfelt indignation. We should read and re-read the questions and answers exchanged between the newspaper representatives and the Prime Minister and appreciate them.

CLOSING AIR DEFENSE BODY

Affecting Also Research Institute And Training School From Aug. 31

With the War of Greater East Asia terminated, the Government has decided to abolish on August 31 the Air Defense Headquarters in the Home Ministry together with the Air Defense Research Institute and the Air Defense Training School as officially approved at the Cabinet meeting held on August 28.

The Air Defense Headquarters was organized in November of 1943 in the Home Ministry as a central organ to supervise the civilian air defense activities and has been active for nearly two years. Previously, the civilian air defense activities were under the control of the Air Defense Section of the Planning Bureau of the Home Ministry which came into existence with the enforcement of the air defense law in October of 1937. With the organization of the Air Defense Bureau in September of 1941 in the same ministry, the Government's control of the air defense activities was passed to it. Thus, the civilian air defense in this country has been under the Government's supervision for nearly eight years.

Making Geographical Study

The Home Ministry has decided to create in the same ministry a geographical investigation organization to conduct geographical investigations throughout the country as a requisite for drafting the planning of rehabilitation and for various necessary engineering works. In accordance with the decision, the same ministry is expected to reform its organization on September 1 as approved at the Cabinet meeting held on August 28.

SPIRITUAL AWAKENING NECESSARY FOR JAPANESE

Ishibara Says People Must Divest Themselves of Garment Of Self-Deception

There is bright hope for Japan even in the midst of vexations and difficulties if the people will make their defeat the occasion for the institution of a self-cleansing, both spiritually and materially, wrote Lieutenant General Kanji Ishihara retired, in the Mainichi.

"Then," he said, "I can count on an awakening of the Japanese people, an awakening which is the first condition necessary for the construction of a new Japan and which failed to materialize during the China Affair and again during the War of Greater East Asia."

Lieutenant General Ishihara's article follows:

What is the thing we have to do at this juncture? In the first place we must face squarely realities of the causes of our defeat in the war. We have to divest ourselves of the garment of self-deception and to get at the cancer of defeat in us by tearing off the skin and cutting it out before we can proceed to expose our persons to the view of others.

The greatest cause of the defeat was, as we and the people alike believe intuitively, the decay of morality among the people. We see no need to illustrate how the unsatisfactory state of morality manifesting itself over various aspects of national activity, politics, production, and the life of the people, caused the fighting power to nullify itself and obstruct the establishment of unity in the nation. This was the experience of the people within the sphere of individual activity on numerous occasions.

When there was a threat of the spread of this evil to the armed forces which formed the central machinery for the conduct of war, the situation showed a decisive aspect. This is the explanation of the fact, which must be fresh in the minds of the people, that as soon as he assumed office the late War Minister Anami laid emphasis on the stimulation of the moral sense of the people, declaring that a moral sense was fighting power.

The Japanese forces, as is a matter to which we see no need of calling the attention of the people now, have been closely observant of the Five Precepts since the military organization of the nation. They have worked single-mindedly toward the purity of mind. Without allowing themselves to be affected by the impurity of mind which had affected the public mind, they were preoccupied with the realization of the idea of increasing their efficiency power.

It was not until recently that the forces went out of their way and entered the political picture, having fallen under the influence of the people who had been reduced to impotence politically, and of the politicians with no conviction and with no principle with which to regulate their political behavior.

In course of time they found themselves compelled to concern themselves about the questions of production and of food. This eventually had the effect of distorting the true aspect of an entire nation at war into which all the strength possessed by it was thrown, and in bringing about a weakening of the power for making a full demonstration of all the strength the State had at its command.

This is a thing for which I prefer to say the individuals making up the nation are rather not to blame. I am compelled to fix the responsibility on the fundamental defeat involved in the low sense of morality among the people. It is not for us to cry over spilt milk. But it is possible to count among the other factors in producing this state of affairs, the lack of accurate knowledge on our part of our fighting power in relation to that of the other side and the attempt to clear the teachings of the world's history of warfare. But in doing this we need to take account of both the conditions then prevailing in the world and the anxious frame of mind in which the authorities were at the time they felt under the necessity of embarking upon such a campaign.

The day has come when we shall see the Allied Forces make an advance into our country. It is time for us to adopt a lofty attitude and become a really great nation. We absolutely reject persons who cannot see beyond their noses in their impatience for results and mislead the nation, as we absolutely reject persons who are servile enough ot to have any scruples about tarnishing the honor and dimming the glory of the nation.

There is need for us to ponder over the attitude of Kuranosuke Oishi in the surrender of the Ako Castle, although this is, I am afraid, not a truly fitting example. He attended to things to be done in the process of the surrender of the castle. He made the castle as tidy as possible. Then he turned it over to the other side.

Let us make a clean sweep of any mean thought that may be in us and carry out a self-cleaning, both materially and spiritually, too, and then greet the Allied Army in its advance into our country.

Especially to be noted are our forces, the several million crack troops who have not had their chance, but who have in obeyance to the Imperial command, cast aside their arms and are returning home to their people. This is right—quite right. His Imperial Majesty's troops at his order in joy die in honor, and in silence take off their military uniforms. There is revealed here the true character and essence of the Japanese forces.

In all probability the Allied Forces which are to advance into Japan are expecting to find disorder when they come. In face of this, the first step to be taken by new Japan should be an orderly process of the demobilization of troops. Here is a thing I wish to lay special emphasis on as one that must be done in order to ensure that there will be a spiritual cleaning of Japan. I insist on the abolition of the control of thought by the bureaucrats.

There is absolutely no case for the use of power against thought. One thought ought to be met with another. It would be good if we were from the first without ideas of our own, having no capacity for meeting imported ones and getting the upperhand over them.

Shintoism is a glorious national thought. But the upholders of it who were debased in mind, finding themselves unable to stand out against other religions and ideas simply because they were ignorant and incompetent, endeavored to keep them down with the support of the authorities. Quasi patriots, under the protection of the authories, saw to it that their flaws were concealed from view and kept on bluffing others. Such persons are making themselves instruments for turning their own country into one spiritually subordinate to others. A greater act of disloyalty is inconceivable.

Thought and discussion should be free. There should be a full scope given to organization. These freedoms rather make it possible for truly international ideas and organizations because they are truly Japanese.

But the fact remains that Japan is bound to face a period of angry seas and high winds both in the sphere of matter and in that of mind. It is patent that America will endeavor to Americanize Japan by going far in introducing into our country the way of life, the form of culture and ideas in which the Americans believe. We are almost sure that these things will permeate into our system of education and sway life among us.

The situation will be made further complex by British and Soviet ideas entering into the picture. Truly Japanese thoughts, customs rushing currents. They will be torn to pieces and crumpled. I personally believe that so far as her thought is concerned Japan will be tossed into the very depths of the abyss.

The Japanese people failed to awaken during the Manchurian Incident and during the China Affair. They failed to get spiritually on their feet even during the War of Greater East Asia. We thought that they would awaken in the face of the tragical defeat incurred by them in the war. It looks as though the awakening has yet to come.

In short, we have not suffered enough. A craving to get an abode for the soul of a race comes only when after a protracted fall the members of the race reach the bottom of the abyss and comes to the end of their resources. A refreshing breeze the pleasant flame of a torch will come to a race only when its soul comes to crave it. O, waves! Rage as you like! O, winds, Blow gales! Angry seas and high winds, as I believe, make up the ritual of purification which the Japanese people must go through if they are to find themselves a race at all.

In this way I see a bright hope for the country in the midst of vexations and difficulties. There are two conditions which have to be fulfilled by the Japanese people if they are to make a reality of the hope before them.

In the first place, they must do penitence and that from the bottom of their hearts, and then make a fresh start with a fresh mind and a humble heart. There cannot be any hope of a regeneration of Japan without making an end of such undesirable things peculiar to the Japanese as wilfulness, an exaggerated sense of one's importance, pleasure taken in slandering others, jealousy, and issistence on one's sphere of influence.

Secondly, they must try to get a long-range view on the course of world culture that may be called a dispensation. There is no stagnation in anything that is on earth. There is no limit to the development of culture. If there is a race whose members regard culture as a thing that is stationary and cannot grasp the truth about the evolution of culture, is bound to lag behind.

Men reached the era of division of labor through the period of self-sufficiency and then the present phase of life which is marked by no end of differences of activity. Be it noted that this is the aspect of today, not that of tomorrow. The blood flows in branches and in vessels and then retraces its course so the form of life and that of a state based on the division of labor are changing and giving place to another.

The growth of the tendency toward the development of a relationship between industry and agriculture which will ensure that the two branches of activity will be supplemental to each other and toward the unification of industry and agriculture, show that the present form of life and of State is beginning to undergo a change.

The reason for the existence of cities has begun to disappear. The mission of the city is over. Through the destruction of London, Berlin, and Tokyo, God has brought this fact clearly home to the human race.

If there is a people which will alter its way of life, adjust and reorganize its state organization, and revise its system of production so that it will be able to help forward the development of culture, that will be the nation of tomorrow, faithful to God and with a true grasp of the realities of the development of culture.

INTERESTING STUDY MADE OF FISH FOUND IN JAPAN

400 Out of 800 Types Used as Food: Provide Flourishing Industry

(Continued from Yesterday)

Maguro, which is known among the Westerners as tuna may be divided into the four species of hon-maguro, kawada-mauro, mebachi-maguro, and binnaga-maguro. Liked most by the Japanese is hon-maguro, which is usually eaten raw as sashimi. Its season is Winter, as it loses its flavor in Summer. However, its young, called meji-maguro, reach the height of daintiness in early Spring and at the beginning of Winter, losing their flavor in the coldest season.

The season for kiwada-maguro extends from Summer to Autumn, but in Winter this fish is hardly to be found in Japanese waters. Mebachi-maguro is by no means a delicious food, even if its taste somewhat improves twice during the year, in Spring and Autumn. Binnaga-maguro has a white flesh, which is not at all to the taste of the Japanese, but owing to its resemblance to fowl, it is much admired by the American people under the name of sea chicken.

Kajiki Popular in Tokyo

There are many kinds of kajiki but the principal ones are ma-kajiki, basho-kajiki, and me-kajiki. The most delicious of the three, however, is ma-kajiki, though it is out of season in Winter. The Tokyo people like this fish exceedingly, so much so that they very often prefer it to hon-maguro, the best kind of funa. Strange enough, however, in contrast to the Tokyo citizens, the natives of the Osaka and Shikoku districts do not care much for it. They call it notagi. Basho-kajiki is in season from Summer to Autumn, though it falls far behind ma-kajiki in taste.

Ma-kajiki has a flesh of an agreeably pink color, which is thinner than that of hon-maguro, basho-kajiki has an almost red-flesh, whose color is deeper than that of hon-maguro.

The fish known by the name of swordfish in the West corresponds to what is called me-kajiki in Japanese. It lives not only in the Japanese seas but also in the Atlantic. The numerous blood-vessels give its flesh an unpleasant appearance and its flavor is bad.

Every species of kajiki has a snout shaped like a long spear, this sometimes causing it to be termed spearfish. This tremendous snout is generally considered a powerful offensive weapon, but this is not always the truth. It is true that ma-kajiki, which is the most ferocious of the tribe, often attacks other fish and animals with this weapan, ma-kajiki frequently falling a victim to it, and it is by no means rare for it to sink a fishermen's boat by piercing its bottom with its sharp swordlike snout. But ma-kajiki is very timid, seldom daring to use what would be an effective weapon.

Most fish tastes good while fresh and decreasing freshness generally causes a loss of flavor as well as decomposition of the flesh. But the two fish tara and ara are exceptions to this rule, as they increase in savor with the passing of a certain length of time. As to tara (codfish), however, which is classified into the two kinds of ma-dara and suketo-dara, this rule applies to the former only. Although suketo-dara tastes better than ma-dara when still fresh, it rarely reaches Tokyo from the fishing districts with enough freshness and flavor to enable the citizens fully to appreciate it. This kind of tara is chiefly caught in the Japan Sea off Niigata and Toyama prefectures, as well as near the island of Sado.

Favorite in Cold Season

It is in season in the coldest part of Winter, when its market price leaps up higher than that of ma-dara in those districts. But with the coming of Spring, parasites enter its flesh and it becomes extremely illformed, losing as a result much of its taste this is so chiefly in the period from March to April.

The other fish, ara, lives in deep waters and is peculiar to the Japan Sea.

It has comparatively poor flavor when fresh. From olden times the province of Shinano or the present Nagano prefecture, which is enveloped by mountains and has no exit to the sea except via its neighboring province of Echigo or the present Niigata prefecture, has naturally relied on the latter for a constant supply of fish. Ara was among the imports from Niigata prefecture and owing to the very fact that its flavor improves in the course of transportation to the mountainous country, the fish has long been prized by the natives.

It is a known fact that koi or carp and unagi or eels are not liked as much by the Western people as by the Japanese, who rank them among the most excellent and nourishing food. By nature, these fish are peculiar to the southern climates, this resulting in the fact that the natives of the districts north of Yamagata prefecture in North Japan and also those of Hokkaido cannot really appreciate their deliciousness. However, in the southern districts of Japan they are in such demand that special farms for their cultivation are established in many places.

The carp and eel raising industries are followed chiefly in the two prefectures of Aichi and Shizuoka. In Japan, both the fish are cooked in unique styles. The former is generally sliced and put into koi-koku, which is a thick miso (bean paste), soup, while the latter is usually broiled in kabayaki style. These are among the comparatively expensive dishes.

Flying Fish for Everybody

Sanma and tobi-uo (flying-fish) furnish good material for household dishes. Sanma's season is the Autumn. At the time of the Ebisu-ko or the fete in honor of the God of Commerce, which is commonly observed by merchants on October 20 according to the lunar calendar (the end of November according to the solar calendar), it constitutes an essential dish. Those caught around this fete day are at their best but after the middle of December they remarkably decline in flavor. Tobi-uo are caught about April near the Seven Isles of Izu and highly prized by the Tokyo people as hashiri or early flying-fish. Those brought to the capital are sold at high prices at this time, but when the Summer sets in, they are supplied in large quantities at moderate prices, much to the satisfaction of housewives.

Young nishin or herrings and sappa or sprats are called by the name of whitebait in England and are a favorite with the London epicures. But in Japan the term "whitebait" generally includes two entirely different kinds of fish: shira-uo and shiro-uo, which are similar to each other.

In Japan as in England, they are among the very expensive foods. Shira-uo has a length of some two inches, while shiro-uo is about one inch long. When quite fresh, the former is no match for the latter in taste, though its savor does not last long and is quickly lost with decreasing freshness.

On the contrary, however, shira-uo retains its original taste for some time. The season for these tiny fish is early in Spring when they go up rivers in hordes to lay eggs in the lower reaches, where they are captured in fishermen's nets.

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The American Suspicions

Some American news commentators are reported to be expressing impatience and displeasure over the alleged failure of the Japanese to comply quickly enough with the various demands of the Allied military authorities respecting the details of the arrangements concerning the cessation of hostilities. It is a proof of the surly intransigeance of the Japanese who are thus expressing even in defeat their unregenerate antagonism toward the Allies, is the accusation of these commentators.

At the same time, other American commentators are expressing irritation and suspicion over the alleged inclination of the Japanese to comply too readily and to cooperate too willingly with the wishes of the Allied authorities. Such amenability so soon after the bitter hostilities is not natural, these commentators warn. There must be a deep-dyed intrigue on the part of the Japanese to lull the Allies into a false sense of security by pretending to be docile. There must be a catch somewhere, a trap which the Japanese will spring sometime to the injury of the Allies, these commentators contend. The tricky Japanese are not to be trusted.

Obviously, both of these two accusations cannot be valid, for they flatly contradict each other. They seem to indicate an unwarranted eagerness on the part of some American journalists to place the worst possible interpretation on every Japanese action. It may be natural for people who have until so recently been inflamed by the passions of war to be intolerant and hypercritical toward their former enemies, but to go so far as to indulge in such inconsistencies as these contradictory accusations would be ludicrous if the implications were not so foreboding. The fact that two such mutually incompatible accusations can be made probably indicates that the Japanese conduct is actually following the proper and natural path of rectitude between two extremes and that matters are really proceeding as smoothly and naturally as can be expected under the circumstances. It is to be hoped that this fact will be generally recognized.

It is true that there may have been some circumstances which provided understandable grounds for suspicion. It may have seemed that the final decision of the Japanese Government to accept the Potsdam Declaration was arrived at with unwarranted slowness after the first overtures in that direction had been made. There may have been some delay in connection with certain phases of the mission of the Japanese emissaries to Manila to receive the surrender terms, and there may have been some slight deviations from the original instructions from General MacArthur's Headquarters. There may be some delay even yet in the cessation of hostilities on the part of some isolated Japanese outposts in certain remote and inaccessible areas.

But it should be realized that the complexities of the Japanese political machine even normally causes the Japanese Government to move with a slowness which may appear strange to the efficient Americans, and this slowness has been increased by the dislocations caused by the war. Japan has been harder hit by the war than most Americans seem to realize, and Japanese transportation and communications facilities have been disrupted to an extent which makes it physically impossible to carry out the orders of the Allied authorities with the speed which Americans expect. There is no lack of willingness on the part of the Japanese to fulfill faithfully every obligation, and the explanations from the Japanese side have been accepted and approved by the responsible Allied authorities. Whatever impatience and displeasure are being expressed are being expressed only by journalistic outsiders who seem over-anxious to find fault.

If anything, the Japanese are apt to give the impression that they are too anxious to please and cater to the wishes of the victors. It may indeed be difficult to dispel the suspicion that such willingness to comply with the demands of the victors cannot be sincere. Is it the contemptible fawning of the weak before superior might; is it a wily trick to catch the victors at a disadvantage; or is it really a sincere desire to be constructively cooperative?

There are at least three reasons why it should be recognized that the latter attitude is the true attitude. In the first place, feeling most deeply the bitterness of defeat, the Japanese people are feverishly anxious to build a new Japan which will be free from the mistakes which have led to their present misfortune. They realize that the first step in the construction of such a new Japan lies in the prompt and faithful discharge of all the obligations which they have been forced to accept. They realize that the quickest and surest way to redemption lies in quick and complete atonement.

In the second place, the Japanese code of soldierly conduct teaches respect for one's enemies. As long as the fight is on, the Japanese will fight with every means at his disposal, but once the fight is over, the true Japanese warrior harbors no personal animosities. He is willing to work in friendship with a former enemy once the conditions have been restored wherein they can work together for mutual advantage. Although there may be some disgruntled individuals, there is no question that the majority of the Japanese desire, win or lose, to act cleanly and honestly like a true sportsman. Admitting their defeat, the Japanese are willing to play square and to cooperate in the new period of peace as wholeheartedly as they fought in the old period of war.

In the third place, it should be recognized that there is a substantial portion of the Japanese people who have always been in complete sympathy with many of the aims which the Allied Powers are trying to attain. Although the circumstances of war caused even these Japanese to fight loyally, the circumstances of peace which enable them now to cooperate with the Allies cannot be other than genuinely welcome to them. Although no Japanese welcomes defeat or the presence of foreign armies on Japanese soil, there are many Japanese who see in the circumstances of the new era an increased possibility of working for the aims which they had always cherished.

Thus, spurred by the sting of defeat, Japan is being sincerely moved to profit from the lessons of defeat by advancing unhesitatingly along the new path of enlightened cooperation. Any undue suspicion which puts the damper on this sound and constructive intention on the part of the Japanese will only obstruct the attainment of the goal which must be desired by the Allies no less than by the Japanese. It is to be hoped that when the American correspondents secure the opportunity to study the new Japan at first hand, they will see fit to discard their attitude of suspicion which is so detrimental to the establishment of a new mutual understanding and friendship upon which a peaceful world of the future must be based.

Situation Well in Hand

Jane and Fred had had a tiff. They parted, but not long afterwards Fred's business took him on a visit to Jane's father.

Upon knocking at the door Fred was taken aback when Jane opened it.

The situation was embarrassing.

Fred asked stiffly: "Is Mr. Smith in, please?"

"No, he's away till Thursday."

"Thank you," said Fred, and turned to walk away.

"Who shall I say called, please?" asked Jane.

Rivals

A couple of rivals, but friendly shopkeepers were talking things over. "When does your opening sale close?" asked the first.

"When your closing sale opens," replied the second.

Unexpected Help

Her Father (irately: "I'll teach you to make love to my daughter, young man."

Her boy friend: "I wish you would, I'm not getting along so well with her."

GERMANY'S POSITION

An Analysis of Factors Which Led to Its Defeat

By TSUNEJIRO HAMADA
(From the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon)

Although Germany had a population of 90,000,000 souls, she carried a considerably heavy burden in waging war against Britain with 46,000,000 people in her homeland and a vast population in her overseas territories and Dominions. Moreover, whereas Britain possessed a powerful navy and was capable of utilizing the resources and populations of her overseas possessions and the Dominions Germany's naval power was only 30 per cent of that possessed by Britain at the outset of the European War, and thus she was unable to cut off communications between the British homeland and her overseas territories. It was because of her limited resources that Germany made a peace proposal to both Britain and France following the session of the Reichstag of October 6, 1939, after her invasion into Poland, and again made another peace proposal to Britain following the session of the Reichstag on July 19, 1940, after the conquest of France. These proposals reveal that Germany realized the difficulty of a war with Britain.

Germany made preparations for her campaign against Britain by invading Poland, Denmark, Norway, France, Belgium and the Netherlands for these countries were intended to make up the deficiency in her war needs. However, Germany literally threw away this new source of power when she declared war on the Soviet Union. To be sure, such a dispersion of her power might have been inevitable for Germany because as soon as the European War broke out, the Soviet Union began an armed offensive against the nations of Eastern Europe, taking advantage of Germany's preoccupation in the war against Britain. On the other hand, after the downfall of France, Germany was in a position to transfer her army and air forces to any place she desired. Thus, she no longer respected the attitude and desires of the Soviet Union since the autumn of 1940; and she began her operations in the Balkans with the aim of forestalling Britain's activities in the same region.

Meanwhile an important diplomatic event in German-Soviet relations took place. Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov visited Berlin in the first part of November, 1940, and offered various proposals to Fuehrer Hitler who, however, rejected them so that there was no longer any room for the settlement of any question between the two nations by means of peaceful negotiations. At that time Germany should have maintained peace with the Soviets because she had failed to obtain Britain's acceptance of her two peace offers, thereby avoiding dispersion of her war power. But instead of pursuing a policy of compromise, Germany declared war upon the Soviet Union.

As a preliminary step to her war against the Soviets, Germany brought under her wing the small nations of Eastern Europe and included such a neutral power as Spain in her camp. However, the total population of the German camp, inclusive of those of the small European nations, was 178,00,000 as against the Soviet Union's 180,000,000, not to mention the population of 130,000,000. On top of that, Germany had great difficulty in unifying and harnessing the Power of the various countries within her camp. On the other hand, her enemies could easily concentrate their respective populations as they pleased, the Soviets through their peculiar political, and social systems, Britain by means of her superior naval power and the United States because of the fact that her population was massed at one place, isolated from the theater of war.

In this respect, the inherent weakness of the Nazi system was inescapable. As is well-known, Nazism is based on racialism, being centered solely on the German race and excluding collaboration with aliens. Thus, up to the time of the absorption of Sudeten and Memel, Nazism was regarded as not too an unfavorable light, but as soon as Germany annexed Czechoslovakia, she exceeded the limits and her actions following the conquest of Poland could not be explained from the standpoint of Nazism.

At any rate, Germany experienced great difficulty in persuading these conquered nations to regard her actions as being reasonable in the light of Nazism so as to gain their cooperation in the war against Britain. For this reason, Germany brought forth the ideal of a new order for Europe and the policy of common defense against Communism in order to secure the cooperation of these European nations, but it is highly doubtful to what extent Germany succeeded in convincing them.

Another great cause of the German defeat lay in her weak naval power, although she possessed powerful land and air forces. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Germany made plans for landing operations on the British mainland, but they fell through because of the fact that the German navy was decidedly inferior to the British navy, although the two naval forces of both belligerents in the North Sea were almost equal in strength. After this, Germany carried out such half-measures against Britain as air bombing, a counter-blockade by means of submarines and a campaign against the Suez Canal, all of which were necessitated by the inferior power of the German navy. However, the German operations were weakened due to the success of the countermeasures adopted by the British navy against the German U-boats and Britain's recovery of control in the Mediterranean Sea.

The war with the Soviets proved fatal for Germany, but it must be said that she had good reason for taking such a step due to the fact that the Soviets were undermining her stand in Europe. Germany planned to defeat the Soviet Union in a lightning operation and, after attaining security in Europe, to proceed gradually against Britain.

Faced Great Crisis

The German forces faced a grave crisis because of their failure to make preparations for a winter campaign at the close of 1941 when they failed to capture Moscow. Germany, which was so cautious in all matters, failed to provide against such a contingency because of her unbounded confidence in her power to reduce the Soviet Union in a blitz operation.

Blitz operations proved effective against the countries adjacent to Germany, but the greater part of Soviet territory is unsuited to the mass movement of mechanized units such as the German forces rely on. There are many deep forests, wide rivers and extensive muddy areas spreading toward the east which are impassable especially in spring and autumn. The Soviets moreover had prepared formidable artillery and infantry units well acquainted with the peculiar topographical conditions in the areas in which they were stationed.

German strategy was successful during the dry season, but when the rains came and as the Germans penetrated further into Soviet territory their mechanized units failed to show their efficacy because of deep mud. On the other hand, the Soviet artillery and infantry units were in their element. It may be said that this state of affairs was responsible for the German failure to capture Moscow.

Germany may be said to have paid no attention to the natural limits of her blitz operations nor to the relations between the equipment of her forces and the topographical nature of Soviet territory. The fact that many German soldiers froze to death as soon as winter came reveals that there was a serious flaw in the German strategy. Moreover, Germany underestimated the formidable fighting morale of the Soviet forces and the people.

Noteworthy, too, is the fact that there were many cases in which Germany's offensives failed at the last moment when one more vigorous push would have won victory for her, either because of her unwillingness to add more strength to her fighting machine or because of her failure to get the needed reenforcements for a final assault. This may be said to constitute a negative cause for Germany's defeat. We may give such examples as follows.

German Failures Listed

(1). The bombing of London. The German bombing of London in 1940 was highly effective as it came as a surprise to the British. But in the spring of 1941 the tempo of the German bombing slackened and became ineffectual. It is said that when the war against the Soviets began, the Germans used 10,000 planes against the Soviet forces. If one half of this number had been used against London at the right time the European war would have ended in favor of Germany.

(2). El Alamein and Malta. The Germans held the initiative in North Africa 1942. Marshal Rommel's forces began their offensives in June, threatening El Alamein on the tip of the Suez Canal on July 1. Now, due mainly to Italy's failure, no landing operation were carried out against Malta although the Germans and Italians had made more than 1,000 bombing attacks against that Island. Because of the existence of this British base in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, Rommel's forces eventually had their supply route cut off and were unable to carry out any large-scale operations. Subsequently, the British Eighth Army in Egypt opened an offensive on October 22 of the same year, and the German forces began to collapse by the first part of November. After the landing of the combined Anglo-American forces in Morocco and Algiers on November 7, the German forces found themselves being attacked on both fronts and had to make a hurried retreat westward. They also had to abandon Tripoli on January 22 the following years. Thus, the German Italian operations against the Suez Canal and North Africa failed because they had left Malta intact although they almost succeeded in capturing the Canal.

(3). The German submarine war. The German U-boat counter-blockade of Britain was the only frontal strategy that the Reich navy could carry out against Britain and enviable results were obtained by the Germans during the period between the first part of 1941 to that of 1943 so that at one time they succeeded in placing Britain in a serious predicament. But Britain succeeded in smashing the German submarine offensive.

(4). The German campaigns against Moscow and Leningrad. On August 24, 1942, the German forces began their all-out offensive against Stalingrad and by the end of October they succeeded in taking 24 out of the 26 districts in this area. But the Soviet forces within the remaining two districts continued their bull-dog resistance; and when snow began to fall on the frozen Volga, these Soviet forces increased their power and succeeded in cutting off the German supply line in the rear. Thus, isolated in this spot, some 200,000 Germans faced total annihilation by the first of February, 1943. The Battle of Stalingrad was fought by the main forces of the belligerents and was decisive in nature. In this case, too the German forces were about to score decisive victory, but they were fighting without any reserve force.

Serious Strategical Failure

The German forces that threatened Moscow toward the end of 1941, switched their offensives in the direction of the Don and the Volga, instead of continuing their offensive directly against Moscow and its vicinity. This was a serious strategical error.

But a greater blunder was made by the German forces in their encirclement operation against Leningrad. On September 9, 1941, the Germans succeeded in occupying a point from which they menaced Leningrad then they captured Viborg and opened up an encirclement operation against Leningrad together with the Finnish forces that had driven southward.

The city of Leningrad which is situated by the Bay of Finland, possessed strong defenses with the result that the German operations against this city took two years and five months. However, the Soviet forces broke through the German ring on April 1, 1944.

The power of the Nazi Party seemed at one time to be formidable but, as has already been observed, the Nazi principle of racialism made it extremely difficult to bring about collaboration with other nations.

Great stress was laid by the Nazi Party on leadership, but this resolves itself ultimately in the question of the quality of leaders. The danger here lay in the fact that without a good man to lead it the party would amount to nothing.

Furthermore, there was rife internal strife within the Nazi Party. Such strife was especially intense between the Fuehrer's personal guards and the members of the Storm troops. Another vulnerable point in the structure of the Nazi Party is to be found in the fact that there existed a difference of views between the party and the Army. This was revealed in the attempt on the life of Fuehrer Hitler by some of the leaders of the German Army.

JAPAN'S COAL INDUSTRY

Demand Expected to Rise Despite Termination of War

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

With the termination of the war the change from the munitions industries to peace industries will have to be effected as promptly as possible by taking into consideration the question of unemployment. In order to meet the new situation the structure of the coal industry which forms the basis of industries should be adjusted prior to other industries so that the coal industry may meet the internal demand. Although it is difficult to estimate the internal demand for coal at the present stage of the situation the observation is gaining ground that a surplus will not occur in the light of the existing capacity for coal production.

Demands for coal are expected to come from the following sources in the future:

1. Government and private railways which demand coal for fuel in land transportation.
2. Light industries such as spinning, silk reeling rayon and pottery.
3. Industry for necessities of life and provisions industry.
4. Coal for export, for foreign ships and local ships.
5. Coal for use in households, public baths, government offices and private firms.

It cannot be expected that the demand for coal by the Government and private railways which form 18 per cent of the total coal production will diminish to a great extent in the future.

The conversion of facilities of the spinning, rayon and silk-reeling industries into munitions production was undertaken toward the end of the war and those facilities which had been converted are regarded as forming 35.6 per cent of the total equipment. However, the total operation of the remaining 64.4 per cent of the facilities is considered difficult because of the lack of raw materials. The restoration of these industries to the status that existed in the middle of the China Affair is expected to be done swiftly, hence a considerable amount of coal will be needed.

The gas industry in respect of supplying electricity and gas for households will greatly supplement the shortage of fuel of the households such as firewood and charcoal thereby contributing to the stabilization of the people's living. The change of the gas industry in [illegible] for meeting the people's demand will not decrease the consumption of coal in the same industry. On the contrary the consumption of gas will further multiply in consideration of the fact that the capacity of supply of gas increases in accordance with the increase in the supply capacity of coal.

The demand for coal for electricity is fairly great. However, the coal consumed by the electricity of the heat of fire is much affected by weather and the rate of coal consumption differs according to years.

The industry for the internal necessities of life and the provisions industry are designed for meeting the internal demand, but a large amount of products will have to be shipped for the war devastated regions in Greater East Asia and at the same time some of the products may be taken as a part of the reparations. In the light of the above circumstances the people cannot expect coal sufficiently to heat their stoves in the coming winter.

The demand for coal for the consumption of households, public baths and minor household industry has not diminished at all but the shortage of coal has only resulted in restricting the consumption of coal in these fields.

When the coal industry is viewed from the above point of view the industry should be promoted rather than discouraged on account of the end of the war. A plan for the increase of the production of coal in order to meet the new situation arising out of the termination of the war should thus be firmly established.

The Tokonoma

A visitor to a Japanese house, or a guest at a Japanese inn, will notice that at one end of a chief parlor is an alcove, called "tokonoma," forming an important feature of its embellishment. It is elevated one step above the rest of the matted floor, and on its wall is seen one or more "kakemono," or hanging scrolls, painted by some well-known master, or a large-sized calligraphic specimen of some scholar or expert in Chinese penmanship. The floor of a tokonoma is often covered with matting with a fancy border. Special attention is paid to the choice of the pillar which separates the alcove from the adjoining recess, furnished with shelves called "chigaidana" and small closets called "fukurotodana." The pillar is usually of some choice wood and often of fantastic shape or rustic appearance, consisting of a piece of timber unplaned. It is devoid of any application of art except careful polishing, which sets off its own natural beauty. In front of the kakemono is placed some ornamental figure in metal, wood, or porcelain, set on a wooden stand. In place of an okimono, as it is called, a group of branches with or without flowers, arranged according to the traditions of professors of the art and fastened in a fanciful vase, occupies the center of the tokonoma. It will thus be seen that the tokonoma is intended to be the chief ornament of a Japanese parlor.

In ancient Japan, parlors in the home, whether of a noble or of a person in a lower station of life, had floors unprovided with mats. They were covered with mats only when used for the reception of guests, all the mats being removed when the rooms were not in use. But the floor of the michodai was always covered with mats, so as to be ready for the reception of an honored guest. Hence the word "zashiki" (literally "matted room"), or "parlor," as distinguished from sitting rooms in constant use by the family.

A word of explanation as to the original meaning of "tatami." It signified thin matting which could be folded when not in use, as the word "tatami" indicates, viz., "a thing to be folded." The modern thick straw mattresses covered with woven grass is a later innovation.

When entertaining a distinguished guest, the thin matting was thickened by laying several pieces one above another, to make a more comfortable seat.

The word "tatami," too, was a term of wide application. The article now known as "zabuton," a small, square, quilted cushion for a visitor to squat on, was formerly called "kinu-datami" ("silk mat"). A piece of deer skin, or skin of some other animal, which was used in olden times by military men to sit on, was called "kawa-datami," or "fur mat." A mat made by woven grass as the present-day usuberi was then known as "komo-datami" or "grass mat."

The only matted room in a house was the parlor—such was the custom prevailing in the days of the Fujiwara Regency. A survival of this ancient custom is still to be seen in some remote parts of the country, where it is no rare thing to find in a house unused rooms having bare floors, with tatami piled up on one side.

Drama Critic

"What is a dramatic critic, dad?"

"A man who gives the best jeers of his life to the theater."

JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE

Assimilation of Foreign Ideas Commenced Early

By H. K.

II

Although it was Dr. Conder who popularized Western architecture in Japan, it was Dr. Tatsuno, his disciple, who later shaped the future development of modern architecture in the country. By becoming a noted authority, Dr. Tatsuno from the beginning of the Meiji era to the Taisho era labored hard and laid the foundation for the rapid progress of modern architecture, voluminous instances of which are seen today. About the twentieth year of Meiji (1887) when the plan of the Diet building was being drawn, two German architects, Ende and Bockmann, were invited by our Government to design and superintend the erection of Parliament and Government buildings in Tokyo. At their suggestion, a number of young Japanese architects were sent to Germany to study the German building system. In this manner the German style of architecture was assimilated. Because of this, most of the public and Government buildings erected during the first decade of the Meiji era were designed by foreign architects.

The great earthquake which occurred in the Mino and Owari districts in the twenty-fourth year of Meiji (1891) imposed many important problems on the Japanese architects. The lessons learnt from it were, firstly that stone and brick structures of Western style were not strong enough to withstand earthquake shocks and tremors, and secondly that ordinary Japanese style buildings did not possess sufficient resistance capacity. Consequently, the architects began to devise new methods to construct earthquake-proof structures, and to that end they thought that the building of reinforced concrete houses was desirable.

In the meantime, the Japanese architects themselves began to be conscious of the fact that considering the climatic conditions of the country and the nature of Japanese soil and the mode of Japanese life, mere imitation of Western designs would never enable the upsurgence of true Japanese houses to suit the requirements of modern times. They also began to realize that reproductions of the styles introduced by the Western architects, such as the Classic, Gothic and Renaissance styles, would not harmonize with the taste and temperament of the Japanese people, and that these patterns must be reshaped to present them in Japanese forms as much as practicable. Because of this trend of realization, the modern architecture of Japan subsequently emerged in a new national form.

Toward the close of the Meiji era, American steel-frame and German ferro-concrete structures were newly introduced in our country. The use of iron and cement as the two essential materials for building houses has been a phenomenon known to the world since the latter part of the nineteenth century. But mainly owing to economic reasons steel-frame and ferro-concrete structures did not make a rapid headway. On the other hand, Japan considered these kinds of buildings preferable, for they were found earthquake-proof to a great extent. Hence their popularity in our country.

The 1923 earthquake which devastated Tokyo and Yokohama was also a great and severe trial to the newly-developed Japanese architecture. It was on this occasion, too, that the American light steel-frame structures were found to be unsafe during severe heavings. Consequently, after the seismic calamity all large private and public edifices began to be constructed by combining the methods of ferro-concrete and strongest steel-frame structures. If the steel-frame structure which denotes the American skyscraper can be called "light construction," the new Japanese combined structure can be rightly classified as "heavy construction," which is more safe during earthquakes and possesses greater resistibility than any other kind of construction.

According to a foreign author, "the Japanese house is made of wood, bamboo and paper." Factually speaking, however, it is not appropriate as a general remark on the present-day architecture of Japan, particularly when there are numerous reinforced concrete buildings. This observation may be correct when it is applied only to those purely Japanese style structures. Nevertheless, it is true that our people have lived in wooden houses from ancient times, and that the majority of them still reside in houses made of "wood, bamboo and paper." But that criterion does not signify the specialities of our modern architecture. Considering the frequency of fire, one may well think it short of prudence to live in so inflammable houses; yet it would be more dangerous to reside in ordinary stone or brick buildings which have less power of resistance against earthquakes than the former ones. The wooden frame structure is theoretically similar to that of the steel-frame one, and, therefore, if it could be made more earthquake proof, it would be an ideal dwelling place. It seems that for such a purpose reinforced concrete structures are the best.

In a word it can be said that the modern architecture of Japan is based on "heavy construction," but out of taste and sentiment it is our desire to present it with as light and cheerful designs as possible. Although there are a number of old temples in our country whose construction is heavy and complicated, it is a fact that simplicity and perspicuity are the main features of Japanese architecture, as well as of any other branch of Japanese art. It may be noted that all the heavy and complicated designs and decorations which are found in some of the historic Japanese buildings and temples are of foreign origin, that is, they were mainly introduced from the Chinese continent.

Stimulated by the new art movement advocated by William Morris, the English art critic and socialist, a movement for new architecture appeared in Europe. This enabled the growth of L'Art Nouveau in France which finally resulted in the Secession Movement, and it spread like a prairie fire into Austria and Germany. The modern architecture of Japan at its initial stage was directly and indirectly influenced by these European tendencies. Therefore, though the age of modern architecture of Japan started much later than in Europe, its conditions were the same as in European countries and America. Moreover, the old formative arts of Japan supplied a new incentive to Western artists. As a sequel to this intermingleness, it became obvious that both Japanese and Western architects should endeavor their best to evolve a new architecture. In Japan such efforts gave birth to a modern architecture. We, as modern architects, are of the opinion that "modern architecture must be exclusively modern, and that it should not have any superficies of the past." Under the present circumstances, it appears that this view should be borne in mind by the architects of the East and West to develop a new architecture.

In this regard, it would be significant to recognize the fact that architecture and its development are fundamentally controlled by climatic conditions, topographical features and the mode of life of a nation. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to conclude that Japanese architecture can always be similar in form and structure to that of the West. The Japanese architects are now doing their best to retain the Japanese spirit and other national peculiarities in the modern architecture of the country. If there is a similarity between the modern Japanese structure and the Western one, it is because that modernity has become indissolubly common to the East and West. If there is anything different between them, it is because there are topographical and racial dissimilarities between the Orient and the Occident. Viewing the modern architecture of Japan from this light, it can be reasonably said that the modern buildings in our country are representatives of our modern life. This again proves that our modern architecture is an essential part of our national architecture.

(End)

Bonseki, or Tray Landscapes

The bonseki is a miniature landscape composed in a tray with stones, pebbles, and sand. It often forms one of the ornaments of the tokonoma and adds much to the artistic atmosphere of a parlor. The art of composing tray landscapes is one of the accomplishments of Japanese young ladies. It forms a feature of their artistic education outside school, before they start building up their own homes; or it is an amusement of older men and women, who find in it a means of enjoying themselves in a quiet way at home.

The origin of the bonseki seems to be a very old one, dating back to the 7th century. It is said that the Emperor Temmu (673-686 A.D.), when he paid a visit to Sumiyoshi, was so charmed with its exquisite scenery that he often referred to it after he came back to the capital. To please the Emperor, one of his attendants prepared a miniature representation of the beauty spot, with pebbles and sand in a tray, to the immense delight of his Imperial master. This is said to have been the first specimen of the bonseki.

Correct.

Girl (to jeweller): "I want you to settle an argument. I say you pronounce the name of this stone as 'turkwoys' and my friend says it is 'turkwoz'. Who is right?"

Jeweller: "I'm afraid you are both wrong. The correct pronunciation is 'glass'."

March

Nit: "Let's march along and walk where we used to walk last March".

Wit: "I'll try, but my last march didn't last in last March's walk."

Disqualified

"What became of that tall cashier who used to be here?" asked the former citizen of the bank president.

"The bank examiners claimed he was short," sighed the president.

Too Much Uncertainty

Florence: "Darling, I wish I could feel perfectly certain that I was the only girl you ever loved."

Clarence: "So do I, dear."